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[It is not often that the name of Stephen A. Douglas is connected in our minds with literature, or anything outside of the fierce contentions of the political arena; but here is a poetical effusion which is credited to him.]

BURY ME IN THE MORNING.

BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Bury me in the morning mother—
O let me have the light
Of one bright day in my grave, mother,
Ere you leave me alone with the night,
Alone in the night of the grave, mother,
'Tis a thought of terrible fear,—
And you will be here alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here:
So bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

You tell of the Savior's love, mother,
I feel it is in my heart—
But oh! from this beautiful world, mother,
'Tis hard for the young to part:
Forever to part, when here mother,
The soul is fain to stay;
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And heaven seems far away.
Then bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

THE WONDERFUL HOUSEMAID.

BY MRS. CAROLINE A. SOULE.

"I'll bet I know somebody that's a great deal handsomer than she," exclaimed little Nell Summers in a lively tone, as she tossed her building blocks into a basket, pell-mell, and climed into the lap of her uncle Herbert. "Miss Kate Odell can't begin to be so beautiful as our Ellen."

"And who is 'our Ellen?' asked Mr. Lincoln, as he toyed with the child's sunny curls; "and how came little Miss Nell to know what her mother and I were talking about? We thought you were too busy with your fairy castles to listen to us."

"And if I was busy, couldn't I hear? It takes eyes and hands to build castles—not ears—don't you know that, Mr. Uncle?"

"If I didn't I do now;" and he roguishly pinched the small snowy ones that lay hidden behind the long ringlets. "But tell me little niece, where and who is that beautiful creature that rivals the belle of the season in charms, according to you?"

"Why, it's Ellen, our Ellen, and she's up stairs, I suppose."

"But who's Ellen, and what does she here?"

"Why, Ellen's the maid, and she sweeps and dusts and lays the table, and waits on it, too, and does everything that maids always do, and a great deal besides, for mamma never has to think any more, and George and I don't have to cry over our lessons.

"A wonderful maid, indeed," said uncle Herbert, in an incredulous tone; I fancy Miss Odell wouldn't be scared if she knew who her beautiful rival was. But how came she here?"

"Why, mamma hired her, as she does all her maids; and unless she gets married, we shall always have her, for I know she'll never do anything bad."

"A paragon, truly—this Ellen; pray explain mamma;" and Mr. Lincoln turned to his sister.

"I cannot," said she. "I can only corroborate what Nell has told you.—Ellen is a maid who has lived with me a fortnight only, and yet in that time has won my heart completely. In person—but as you stop to tea, you will see her, and you can judge yourself if she does not rival, and fairly, too, with the brilliant belle of the winter. In manners, she is a perfect lady; she has, too, exquisite taste and a tact in the management of household affairs that I never saw equalled—"

"Tell him how sweetly she sings," interrupted the little daughter. "She sings me to sleep every night, and I always feel, when I shut my eyes, as if I was going right up to heaven!"

"Bravo, Nell. A very angel of a housemaid she must be. I long to see her;" and he laughed in that peculiar tone which seemed to say, "you're telling me but a humbug story."

"You'll laugh the other side of your mouth," said Nell, earnestly, "won't he mamma, when he comes to see her?"

"I shouldn't wonder," answered her mother gaily; "indeed, if he had not as good as owned that he had lost his heart to Miss Odell, I should not care to give so young and enthusiastic a man a glimpse of my pretty maid.—But list, I hear her gentle tread."

The door of the sitting-room was opened, and there glided into the room, with a step light as a fairy's, a young, slender, but exquisitely graceful female. The single glance which Herbert directed towards her, as she entered, filled his soul with a wondrous vision, for beauty sat enthroned upon every feature of the blushing face.—The fair oval forehead, the soft, dark eye with its long, drooping lashes, the delicately chiselled nose, the rose-tinted cheeks, the full scarlet lips, each items of loveliness, were blended in so perfect and complete a union, that one felt, as he gazed upon the countenance, as does the florist when he plucks a half-blown moss rose—Heaven might have made it more beauteous still, but this suffices.

There was a little embarrassment visible in her attitude, as she found herself unexpectedly in the presence of company, but only for an instant did she yield to it. Recovering herself hastily she said to Mrs. Summers:

"Did you decide, ma'am, to have tea an hour earlier than usual?"

It was a simple question, but the accents thrilled the young man's heart, and he thought to himself, if there is so much music in her voice when she speaks only as a servant to her mistress, how heavenly it might be in a lover's ear; and from that time he did not wonder at little Nell's remark about her songs of lullaby.

"We did, Ellen, and you may lay the cloth at once. My brother will stop with us."

Intuitively delicate, Herbert seemed all the while busy with his little niece, and did not once look towards the beautiful domestic during the moments that elapsed ere the tea was ready, yet he stole many a furtive glance at her through the golden curls of his little playmate, and when she glided from the room, he felt as though the sunshine was driven from his path.

"Isn't she more beautiful than Miss Odell, say, uncle?" whispered Nell, as the door closed on her. "Didn't I tell the truth when I said I knew somebody that was handsomer than she?"

"Indeed you did," said Mr. Lincoln, earnestly. "She is nearly perfect."

"I wish you could see her with her hair curled, uncle. Once or twice, when we were up stairs alone, she has let me take out her comb, and such long silky ringlets as I made by just twisting it over my fingers—oh, I don't believe you ever saw any so beautiful in all your life! I teased her to wear it so all the time, but she shook her head and combed them up into braids again, and said curls and house-maids didn't look well together; and when I asked why not, she said I'd know when I grew older, and then two or three great tears stood in her eyes, and I do believe, uncle, she cries some nights all the time, for her eyes look so red some mornings. Ain't it too bad that such a handsome girl should have to be a maid?"

"Yes, by my soul it is," said the young man, warmly. "Do tell me, sister, her story. There must be some romance in it. She has not been a menial all her life."

"What I know, I can tell in few words, Herbert. When Bessie, my last maid, gave notice of leaving, she said she could recommend a substitute, and I, not being very well, thought I would sooner trust her than run the risk of going day after day to the intelligence office. She said a young girl, who, with a widowed mother lived on the same floor with some of her friends, had applied to her for aid in obtaining a situation as maid, and she thought, that what she had seen and knew of her, she would suit me exactly. I was somewhat startled when I saw her, for though Bessie had told me how beautiful and lady-like she was, I was not prepared for the vision that met me—to tell the truth, in a most unbusiness and unhousekeeperly way, I engaged her at once, without inquiring as to her abilities or her recommendation. She won my heart at sight and she has won my head since, for she is not only thorough in the performance of her duties, but executes them with a taste and judgment I have never seen excelled by any matron. If the day is cloudy, when you enter the parlor you will find that she has so disposed the window hangings, that the most will be made of the sunlight; if it is sunny, she will so arrange them that a gentle twilight seems to shadow you. She is, indeed a perfect artist in the arrangement of every thing, studying and combining effect and comfort.—I feel with you that her lot has not always been so lowly, but there is a certain respect that she inspires in one, that forbids close questioning. I incline to the opinion that she and her mother have been sorely pinched for means, and that finding needle-work an inadequate compensation, she has chosen to work out, as by that means, while she earns more a week, she saves her board from out their scanty income, and has time to rest. But here is papa and herself with the tea."

As soon as they were fully seated, and the cups had been passed, Mrs. Summers turned gently to the maid, as she waited beside her chair, and said, in a low tone, "we shall need nothing more at present." Quietly, but with visible pleasure, she withdrew; and as the door closed on her, Herbert exclaimed:

"Thank you, sister, for sending her away. I could not have borne to see so ladylike a creature wait upon me. It seemed clownish in me to sit for a moment while she was standing. In good sooth, if I had so fair a maid, I should be democratic enough to ask her to eat with me."

"And thus wound her self-respect. No, brother, she has chosen for some good reason her menial lot, and I can see would prefer to be so regarded.—All I can do, till I can further win her confidence, is to make her duties as little galling as possible. But come, sip some of her delicious tea. It will give you inspiration to compliment Miss Odell to-night."

"Miss Odell go to—France!" said the young man, hastily. "A painted doll—good for balls and parties, but no fitter for life in its realities than Nell's waxen baby!"

"He's beginning to laugh the other side of his mouth, isn't he mamma?" exclaimed the little girl. "I knew he'd love Ellen best."

Herbert blushed, and Mrs. Summers adroitly changed the conversation.—The housemaid was not alluded to again till an hour after tea had passed; when George, the eldest of the family, a bright but somewhat capricious boy of twelve, rushed into the sitting-room, exclaiming eagerly:

"Mayn't Ellen stay in to-night, mamma, and go out to-morrow evening?"

"Certainly, if she chooses, my son."

"But she don't choose, and that's the trouble. I want her to stay, and she says she can't because her mother will be so anxious about her."

"But why do you wish her to stay, George? You certainly have no command of her or her time. Pray, what do you want she should do?"

"Why, I want her to show me how to do those horrible hard sums in the back part of the arithmetic, and I want her to tell me how to conjugate that awful irregular French verb, *aller*—I wish it would *aller* into France where it belongs—and I want her to hear my Latin and—"

"Turn into a *school-ma'am*, after toiling as maid all day. No, George, no—I have been very grateful to Ellen for the assistance she has shown you in your studies, but I cannot allow her leisure hours to be so sorely invaded," interrupted his mother, while her brother held up both hands in much amazement; for, to tell the truth, since he had seen the maid, he was prepared to believe everything wonderful of her, and would not have been surprised to hear that she knew as many tongues as Burrid, himself.

"Verily," said he gaily, "this passes all—a housemaid, and hear your Latin lessons? What else does she know?"

"Everything," said George earnestly. "She can talk French better than monsieur, and *le belle* Italian tongue—oh, how sweet it is to hear her read and sing it! I tell you, Uncle Herber, she knows the most of any woman I ever saw, and if you was a knight of olden times, you'd do battle for her beauty, and rescue her from the slavery of that old despot, poverty!" and the boy's eyes flashed, and he drew himself proudly up, as though he would have grown a man that moment and shown his prowess.

"Bravo, George!" exclaimed his uncle. "She needs no more valiant knight than her youthful page promises to be. Should your right arm ever be wounded in the defence of your queen of beauty, advise me of it, and I'll rush to the rescue." The words were lightly spoken, but there was a meaning deeper and more divine involved in them than the speaker would have them cared to own, even to himself.

The boy went to his lonely lessons, the front door closed on Ellen, little Nell was snug in the snowy couch whither the maid had borne her with kisses and music tones, and then Mr. and Mrs. Summers and the brother went forth to the brilliant ball room. But with all its light, splendor and gaiety, it had no fascinations for Uncle Herbert. His thought were with that beautiful girl, who had come so like an angel to the household of his sister, and when at an early hour he withdrew, and gaining his couch, threw himself upon it, it was only to dream of tournaments and visored knights and queens of beauty, and the loveliest of them all, and the one that crowned his brow with the unfading laurel, wore the same peerless face as did Ellen the housemaid.

* * * * * *

Mrs. Summers had rightly conjectured the reason why one so gifted had become a menial, though not for many weeks did she learn the whole story. It was briefly this: The father of Ellen, Mr. Seymour, had been a prosperous merchant in a neighboring city. Wedded to a lovely woman, wealth flowing in upon him with a heavy current, a beautiful child to sport on his hearthstone, life for some years glided by like an airy dream. All the riches of his own and his young wife's heart were lavished upon Ellen, and as she grew up lovelier in person than even her infancy had promised, so she grew beautiful in mind and soul, the idol of the family altar.

She was in her eighteenth year when the first blow struck them—the long and fearful illness of the husband and father. A mere wreck of himself, physically and mentally, he was at length pronounced convalescent, although perfect health, the physician said, could only be bartered for in a sunnier clime.

They sailed at once for Italy. A year had been passed in that beautiful land, a delicious and exhilirating one to them all, for the step of the invalid had grown steadier each moment, his eye wore its wonted brightness, his cheeks their glow, and the pride of mind sat again enthroned upon the noble brow, when, like a thunderbolt from a cloudless heaven, there fell a second blow. The mercantile house, in which he was head partner, had failed—ay, and failed in such a way that, though innocent as a babe, his name was covered with infamy. It was too much for the spirit not yet strong. Poverty it could have borne, but disgrace shivered it entirely. He lay for some months in hopeless lunacy, never raving, but only sighing and moaning, growing each day paler and weaker. But he passed not so away. When the last hour of life drew near, his darkened soul was light again, and he tenderly counselled the two dear ones who had hung over him so faithfully, and bade them be of good cheer, for though wealth was gone, the unspotted honor of the husband and father should be yet shown to the world. Then commending them to the All Father, with a hand clasped by each, their sweet voices blended in holy hymns, he passed away. A grave was hollowed out for him on classic ground, and the snowy marble wreathed with affection's chaplets a few times, and then sadly the mourners turned away, a proud ship bearing them to their native land.

Where were the crowds that had flocked about them as they left its shores? Alas! the widow and her child found none of them. Alone, and unaided, they were left to stem the torrent of adversity. Theirs was a trite story. One and another thing they tried to do, but the obloquy that rested on the dead man's grave followed his living darlings, till poverty, in its most cruel sense, pressed heavily upon them.

"Let us go where we are unknown," said Ellen, passionately, yet mournfully, one evening, as, after a futile search for employment, she returned to their humble lodgings, and buried her weeping face in her mother's bosom. "They'll kill me with their cold, proud looks. I'd rather beg my bread of strangers than ask honest employment of these scornful ones, who trample so fiendishly upon our sacred griefs."

And they gathered up the remnants of their treasures, and silently, secretly, lest the shame should fly before them, went to a lonely home in the city, where we find them. There they readily procured needle-work, and all they could do for their fingers beautified every garment that passed through their hands. But the song of the shirt was soon the only one they could sing. Night brought no rest to the weary day, and though twenty, instead of the 'twelve hours' of the Bible were spent in toil, they were famished and frozen.

"Mother," said Ellen, one evening, as the hour of midnight found them still at work. "this is too much for woman. I shall sew no longer."

"But what will you do, darling?" and Mrs. Seymour wept over her pale, thin face; "shall we starve?"

"Mother," there was resolution in the tone now, "mother, I shall hire out as housemaid; don't attempt to dissuade me, my mind is determined. It is as honorable as this—I shall earn as much if not more than now; I shall save my board; I shall have my nights for rest." She pleaded till she won at last a tearful consent, and entered the service of Mrs. Summers.

* * * * * *

His sister's house had always been a second home to Herbert Lincoln, but now it seemed dearer than ever. Their tea-table, in particular, seemed to have a fascination for him, and at the end of a fortnight, he had sipped so many cups of Ellen's fragrant tea, that Mrs. Summers declared she should certainly present him a bill of board. And though in all that time he had not exchanged a dozen sentences with the beautiful maid, it was but too evident she was the magnet which attracted him.

Business now took him out of town, and three weeks elapsed ere he returned. As he was hastening from the depot, turning a corner, he espied, coming as it were to meet him, the fair girl of whom he had dreamed every night of his absence, and beside her, little golden-haired Nell.

"Uncle Herbert," cried the child, and embraced him passionately. "Oh, I'm so glad you've come home. We missed you so much." Then freeing him from her arms, she said, gracefully, "and here is dear Ellen, too, ain't you glad to see her again?"

Ellen blushed, but the young man so courteously extended his hand to her that she could not refuse it.

"I am happy to see Miss Seymour enjoying this beautiful day," said he in low gentle tones as respectfully as if addressing a queen.

"And I am happy to see Mr. Lincoln looking so well," responded the lady, with a quiet dignity, and she passed along.

"But where are you going, little neice?" said Herbert to Nell, detaining her a moment.

"Oh, to see Grandmamma Seymour, she is a sweet lady, too. Ellen took me there once, and it made so happy that mother lets me go now whenever she does," and she tripped away.

Herbert walked rapidly to the first corner, then turned and deliberately retraced his steps and followed the two, till he learned the street and number of Ellen's home.

That night as he carefully examined his bureaus, it occurred to him his supply of linen was quite too deficient, and forthwith he purchased a goodly sized parcel of the raw material, and at an early hour the next day was knocking at the door of the dilapidated house which he had seen Ellen enter. Through vaultlike halls, and up rickety stair-cases he wended his way till he found Mrs. Seymour's room. The beautiful and saintly face of the widowed mother fascinated him as completely as had the daughter's, and with a reverential tone he opened his errand. While she inspected the linen, and made inquiry as to the particular way he would have it made up, his eye glanced eagerly over the room.—The exquisite taste of the housemaid was visible everywhere. Geraniums and roses smiled in the winter sunbeams that crept so lovingly into the narrow casement; the white muslin that draped them hung in folds graceful as snow wreaths; pencilings as rich almost as mezzotints, hung upon the walls; the rockers were cushioned with rose colored muslin; bits of cloth, gorgeous in hue as autumn leaves, woven into matts, relieved the bare floor of its scanty look; a guitar leaned under the tiny mirror, and a few costly books were scattered in an artist-like way hither and thither, wherever the rambling eye would wish to see pinned some beautiful thing.

"This is Tuesday," said Herbert; "can I have one by Friday?"

"Oh, yes, sir, and sooner if you desire it."

Not sooner, unless you steal hours from the night, and your weary looks seem even now to say that you have done so."

"It is the lot of the seamstress," said the lady calmly but sadly.

The young man could not trust his voice to reply, and hastened away.—In his office he gave way to his feelings: "She, the beloved and the beautiful, toiling in menial service, and that angel-like mother sewing for her living. It shall be so no longer. Thank God for riches," and he seized his pen and inscribed these words on a slip of paper, "an honest debt due your husband," he enclosed bank notes for five hundred dollars, and addressing the envelope to Mrs. Seymour, of ——— street, dropped it into the post office.

Could he have seen the grateful tears that stole down the widow's cheeks, and heard her soul-touching prayers, as she received it that evening, he would have realized the full force of the text, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

"Oh, that it were Ellen's evening at home," said she, "thank Heaven, I may have her all to myself, again. With this sum in hand, we can be comfortable, without tasking ourselves as severely as heretofore. My beautiful child shall be no longer a menial."

Impatiently she awaited Friday evening, for then Ellen would surely be with her again. But that eve came and went, and she was left alone. A sudden and severe illness had attacked Mrs. Summers, and when Herbert entered her house on the evening of the same day he had sent the generous gift, he found it full of sorrow. The physicians only shook their heads sadly, when asked if there was any hope, and when the loving ones gazed on the white face of the sick one and marked the intensity of her agony, they turned away with fainting hearts. Now, the full beauty of the housemaid's character was developed. Instinctively, they gave up all to her. She directed the attendants, she soothed little Nell, curbed the wild grief of George, and spoke so sweetly to the mourning husband and brother, that the spirit of faith seemed in their midst. To the sick woman she was in very truth a ministering angel.

No hand so softly wiped her brow, so tenderly bathed the aching limbs, so gently rubbed the cramped fingers, so deftly smoothed the pillows, so strangely sweetened the healing draught, brought such cool drinks to the hot lips, and such delicious food to the starved palate. Her presence seemed to beautify the sick room. Under her loving ministration, it assumed a beauty that was almost divine. None knew whether it might be the gate to Paradise or to a brighter life on earth, but all felt that whether the path of the pale one was heavenward or here, it was flower-crowned.

Day after day, and night after night, found the fair nurse beside her patient. Paleness gathered on her cheeks and lips, but the same sweet smile played there; lassitude quivered on her lids, but the same hopeful look beamed from the eye; the limbs trembled with weariness, yet obeyed the faintest whisper from the couch. The physicians looked on in wonder that one so delicate held out so long under such heavy tasks, and whispered one to another, "under God, she is the healer."

And when the crisis came, when Mrs. Summers lay there so deathly that only by pressing a mirror to her lips the flattering life could be seen at all; when husband brother, children and friends had stolen softly away, unable longer to restrain their cries, that young girl tarried still, motionless, almost breathless, silent her prayers going upward.

Oh, how dear she was to them all when again she appeared in their midst, and said in her own low, sweet music-tones, "You may hope."

"Bless you, bless you, faithful one!" exclaimed Mr. Summers, as he wound his arms around her. "Henceforth, you are one of the treasures of our household, the sister of my adoption. Come hither, Nellie and George, and thank her. Under Heaven, you owe to her your mother's life." Little wet faces were pressed to hers, and passionate kisses brought fresh roses into her cheeks. Then a manly hand—oh, how its pressure thrilled her nerves—grasped hers, and a full, rich voice murmured, "our angel, sent by God."

On a bright and glorious morning, in the month of roses, a splendid equipage drove from the city mansion of Mr. Summers. It held a family party, the wife and mother still pale, her convalescence sadly retarded by the fearful illness that had smitten her two idols; George and Nelly, puny, though out of all danger; the lovely Ellen, no longer maid, but cherished angel of hope and love, thin and white, too, with her winter and spring's nursing; Mr. Summers, his fine face all aglow with chastened joy, and Herbert Lincoln, looking as though a lifetime of happiness was crowded into a moment.

It was the first long drive the physicians had permitted the invalids, and they knew not where they were going, at least, none but Herbert.

Ellen had declined going at first—"I have seen my mother so little of late," said she, gently, "I think I must spend the holiday with her."

But they said no, and promised, if she would go with them then, they would leave her with her mother on their return, and she should stay without limit of time. How lovely she looked, as consenting at length, she came to the carriage in her summer array. Herbert thought he had never gazed on so exquisite a maiden in all his life, and longed with a frenzy he had never felt before, to fold her to his heart; the shrine which had been sacred to her from the first moment of meeting.

"What a lovely home!" exclaimed Ellen, as leaving the main road, they branched off into a splendid avenue, lined with graceful elms, and came in sight of a small but elegant mansion, draped with rose-vines, and embowered with rare shrubbery. "I trust it holds happy hearts."

"Yes," said Lincoln, warmly, "that it does, and we will to-day share their joy, for it is here we are to stop."—Joyful exclamations burst from them all. It seemed like a beaming of light in fairy land, that beautiful place, to those senses so long pent up in the chambers of sickness.

They were ushered into a parlor that seemed the abode of the Graces, so charmingly were beauty and utility blended. A moment they waited ere the rustling of satin announced the approach of the lady, to whom they were making so unceremonious a call.

She entered, and in a second Nellie Summers was clasping her round the neck. "Grand-mamma Seymour, the faries did come to you, as you told me last week perhaps they would sometime. Oh, I am so glad."

Mr. and Mrs. Summers stepped forward and grasped her hand; but Herbert and George, where were they?—A scream from Nellie announced them. Pale and passionless Ellen lay in their arms. She had not seen her mother, but her eyes had caught sight of a small Greek harp in a pillared niche, her own father's gift, and sold by her when they left that proud city of scorn. Memories so many and sad had unstrung her nerves. Joy seldom kills, though. When awakening from her swoon, she met the tearful eyes of her mother, she felt assured there was some blest mystery to be told. It was all soon explained. Herbert and Mrs. Seymour had become fast friends in the past winter—he had cheered the lonely hours of Ellen's absence—he had learned her story and assured himself that foul wrong had been done her husband. Employing the best counsel in her native city, he bent all his own energies and talents to the cause, and sifted the matter to its very root, and triumphed, too. The fair name came back fairer than ever, and the wealth with it, too; the wretches who had blackened the one and stolen the other, cowardly fleeing, instead of making manly confession.

"I have to thank Mr. Lincoln for it all," exclaimed Mrs. Seymour, at the close of her recital, "and I have to pay him yet," and she glanced archly at him. "Bills should be settled, even amongst friends."

Herbert hesitated a moment. Then he knelt beside her. "I have no mother," he said sadly. "Be as one to me, and I am repaid a thousand times."

She threw back the raven locks that clustered on his noble brow, and imprinted there a calm, sweet kiss.—"My son," said she solemnly," "I adopt you into my love; Ellen, receive a brother." But Ellen was gone.—They caught, however, a glimpse of white muslin in the green shrubbery, and she was followed, not by both, though; Mrs. Seymour had, indeed, risen, but a sudden thrilling pulse in her warm heart checked her, and she resumed her seat.

Herbert hastened out and found her under the shadow of an old elm, on a bed of moss, with her lap full of rosebuds. Seating himself beside her, he whispered to her willing ear, long and passionately, his heart's adoration, and with a radiant look of joy, led her back to the house and to her mother's knee.

"As a brother, Ellen will not own me," said he, "but when I asked her if some day, not very far away, she would call me by a dearer name, she was more willing. Our hearts have long been one—bless, mother dear, oh, bless the union of our lives!"

How Not to Correct a Fault.

"Well, Sarah, I declare! you are the worst girl that I know of, in the whole country!"

"Why, mother! what have I done?"

"See there! how you have spilled water in my pantry! Get out of my sight; I cannot bear to look upon you—you careless girl!"

"Well, mother, I couldn't help it!"

This conversation I recently overheard between a mother and her daughter. Mrs. A. the mother, is a very worthy woman, but very ignorant of the art of family government. Sarah, her daughter, is a heedless girl, of about ten years old. She is very much accustomed to remove things out of their proper places, and seldom stops to put them in again. On the occasion referred to above, she had been sent to put water into the tea-kettle, and had very carelessly spilled a considerable portion of it upon the pantry floor. After the above conversation, which, on the part of the mother, sounded almost like successive claps of thunder on the ears of her daughter, Sarah escaped, in a pouting manner, into an adjoining room, and her mother wiped up the slop in the pantry.

Well, thought I, my dear Mrs A., if that is the way you treat your daughter, you will probably find it necessary to wipe after her a great many times more, if you both live. Such family government as here set forth seems to me to be liable to several serious objections.

The reproof was too boisterous. Children can never be frightened into a knowledge of error, or into conviction of crime. It is their judgment, and their taste for neatness and order, which need training, and not their ears.

It was too unreasonable. The child was, indeed careless, but she had done nothing to merit the title of "the worst girl in the country." Children are sensible of injustice, and very soon find it difficult to respect those who unjusily treat them.

It was too passionate. The mother seemed to be boiling over with displeasure and disgust; and under this excitement she despised her darling child—the very same that, in a short time afterward, when the storm had blown by, she was ready to embrace in her arms, as almost the very image of perfection.

It was inefficient. Sarah retired, under the idea that her mother was excited for a very little thing, which she could not help. Thus she blamed her mother, and acquited herself.

☞ If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate industry will supply them. Nothing is ever denied to well directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it. Remember, a man's genius is always in the beginning of life as much unknown to himself as others—and is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertaking in which those who have succeeded, have fixed the admiration of all mankind.

The French Government and American Affairs.

Mr. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and who also, by his articles in the Paris *Presse*, contributes very materially to the formation of public opinion in France relative to American affairs, writes as follows to the *Courier*:

"France saw with sincere and unanimous regret, discord appear in the bosom of a confederation which is in part its own work, and whose power is necessary to its interests. The wishes of France were favorable to a reconciliation, and to the Union. The Emperor Napoleon openly expressed his wish to Mr. Faulkner, and has abstained from saying or doing anything which could encourage the separation of the South, despite the advantages which such a separation promised to the commerce of Europe in general, and to that of France in particular. But to-day the division of the Union is accomplished; and at the moment when the Confederate States of the South apply themselves to enlarging the freedom of their ports to foreign industry, the North restricts the entrance to its harbors. While those lower their tariff, these raise theirs. It is the slave States who show themselves progressive, and free States who show themselves retrograde. The American people, which is so practical, may understand that Europe should be a little like itself, and go whither its interest call. The Southern Confederacy, by prohibiting the slave trade, as forestalled the moral opposition of Europe. There will be in America only five more free ports for us. This is what the Republicans of the North should not forget, if it is not already too late. The *Moniteur* says the new tariff should be one of the first sacrifices made to their reconciliation with the South; otherwise Europe will end by seeing only a fortunate event in a separation which she at first deplored; and *it will become not only a right but a duty for us to recognize the independence of the new Confederacy.*"

A Mexican Saint.

A letter from Guerero, Mexico, tells something of a new Saint, who is creating a great excitement at Mier, about ten miles distant from that place. It says:

"Fancy a man, about sixty years of age, very dark and vulgar looking, with a long white beard reaching half way to his waist, grey moustache and hair, with a hat of the old high crowned, broad brim Mexican style black wool, a coat of striped sack-cloth, pants of the same, a dirty white shirt, open down the bosom, sandals on a pair of very dirty feet, tied with strings coming up between the toes, and you have a *personnel* of a man who wields a rod of iron over about 2,000 human beings, and they following him and kissing his feet and hands, and firmly believing him to be the God of Hosts.

I was with him all day—took supper with him and had some conversation with him. I asked him about peace in Mexico and the United States. He said there never would be peace again, in either country, until the world was destroyed. His mode of doctoring is curious. His medicines are '*agua ardiente*' and water. He rubs it on the affected parts while the patient is kneeling. He has performed some astonishing cures, and supports the people who are with him. He buys beeves, divides amongst them, gives them clothing, and supports them entirely. Where the money comes from I do not know; but I do know that he supports them, and at an enormous expense. This is no hearsay what I have said. I have seen, and unless I had, would not believe."

Old Letters.

Never burn kindly letters. It is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words, lie folded over the hearts that prompted them, under the green sod.

Above all, never burn love-letters. To read them in after years is like a resurrection of one's youth. The elderly spinster finds in the impassioned offer she foolishly rejected twenty years ago, a fountain of rejuvenescence. Glancing over it she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty and beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronts her in her dressing room. The "widow indeed" derives a sweet and solemn consolation from the letters of the beloved one, who has just journeyed before her to the far off land, from which there comes no messages, and where she hopes one day to join him. No photographer can so vividly recall to the memory of a mother, the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left her at the call of Heaven, as the epistolary outpourings of their filial love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother, is something better than an image of the features; it is a reflex of the writer's soul.

Keep all loving letters, burn only the harsh and cruel ones, and in burning, forget and forgive them.

A BAD NIGHT.—A gentleman was once dining with a friend, when a most dreadful storm arose. In hopes of abatement, the entertainment was prolonged to the latest hour; but at length it was over and the storm showed no signs of ceasing, but on the contrary, grew worse and worse. The host insisted upon his guest's acceptance of a lodging for the night, in view of the impossibility of reaching his home.

The guest complied, but in a few minutes was missed from the parlor.—In half an hour he reappeared, drenched with rain.

"Where in Heaven's name, have you been?" asked the host; viewing the singular looking object, which looked like a dog around the paws and a weeping willow about the head.

"I," said he, quietly shaking off the water, "I have been at home to tell my wife, that, as it was such a bad night, I should not return."

☞ Mr. Brown, you said the defendant was honest and intelligent. What makes you think so—are you acquainted with him?"

"No, sir, I never seen him."

"Why then do you come to such a conclusion?"

"Cause, *he takes ten newspayers and pays for them in advance.*"

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS.	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

THE NEWS.

—"Occasional" writes from Washington, under the date of March 31st:

"In the midst of the turmoil and dismay created by our national difficulties, occurrences of great moment are dwarfed and forgotten. Nothing surprises the country now. Our great Union is lingering in the throes of dissolution—a mourning people is gathered around what threatens to be its death-bed. Like a grief-stricken family, eagerly watching and waiting for some intelligence to rekindle hope in the restoration to health of their benfactor and friend, the movements of the outer world are unseen or unnoticed in the absorbing sorrow of the hour. We behold the nations of the earth shrieking like vultures in expectation of the overthrow of the Republic, ready to pounce upon us the moment we fall to pieces. We see Spain ready to capture San Domingo; England and France preparing to take possession of Mexico; and every little South American Power bonsting of its superiority in contrast with our own hopeless condition, while we, oppressed by the sense of our own suffering, gaze with stony callousness upon the scene, and fold our hands in humiliation and despondency. Proud of our republican experiment—sensitive of our national renown—it may be, vainglorious at the recent prospect of our unparalleled destiny—we are bowed down in the face of the calamities around and before us, and have no answer to make *to the threats of our foreign foes—no* argument to oppose to those who declare that our system is a failure—and no remedy, indeed, for the catastrophe that has overtaken us."

TEXAS.—*Galveston*, March 29.—The State Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, there being only two dissenting votes, and adjourned on the 25th without referring the Constitution to the people.

Houston's and Hamilton's efforts at opposition have proven an entire failure.

RETURN OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM TEXAS—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—*New York*, March 30.—The steamship Daniel Webster which arrived here this afternoon from Brazos, reports that she landed at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, companies L and M of the First Artillery, and at Fort Taylor, Key West, companies F and K of the same regiment.

The Indians were committing great havoc among the people of Texas, killing many and running off their stock.

Major Sipley had chastised some of the savages.

Cortinas, the Mexican outlaw, whose movements lately gave so much alarm to the people of Brownsville, was understood to be awaiting the departure of the U. States troops to recommence operations on a larger scale than heretofore.

SCHEME FOR SMUGGLING.—The New York *World* has the following: "We have received information, from sources deserving the fullest reliance, that there are persons now doing business in this city who are making extensive arrangements to cheat the Federal Government out of its revenue on foreign goods by importing them into Savannah under the low rates of the free list of the present or the prospective tariff of the Southern Confederacy, and smuggling them North, coastwise and overland, to compete with the goods honestly imported by honest merchants here, under the higher rates of the new tariff which went into operation on Monday last."

—The London Times, speaking of the trade of Great Britain with the United States, under the Morrill tariff, says: "The smuggler will redress the errors of the statestatesman, as he has so often done before. The change may occasion delay, loss, and inconvenience; but the stream is too mighty to be choked, and no sooner will the old channel have been stopped than a new one will be forced."

—The English news by the City of Baltimore is favorable to all American interests. Cotton is better, breadstuffs in good demand at an advance, and there is a full business in American produce of all kinds. The private advices received at New York concerning breadstuffs are stated to be very encouraging.

—It is stated that among the immense quantities of grain now in store at the West, destined for shipment to Buffalo and Oswego, on the opening of navigation, there is at present stored in the great warehouses of Sturges, Buckingham & Co., on the Illinois Central depot grounds, in Chicago, the amount of nearly *a million and a half* bushels of grain.

No "Back Down"--All Quashed.

Well, Congress has adjourned, and all attempts to trample upon the late election by "compromises," to cheat it out of its vital forces, have failed. The Crittenden Compromises; the Bigler Proposition; the Adams' Compromises; the Kellogg Amendments; the Border State Compromises; the Peace Congress' Eggs; the Guthrie Propositions; the Pennsylvania Democratic Reconstructions, and a dozen or two other efforts to do the same thing in various ways have failed.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

The *Chronicle* is a fair representative of its party. It speaks the sentiments of the larger class of real Republican papers, and its principles may therefore be said to be the principles of the Republican press of the State. Who could believe that christians and experienced journalists, such as some of these men pretend to be, could glory in the failure of every means of compromise to avert the horrors of "bloody battle" and civil strife? These editors have for years been unceasing in their opposition to the fugitive slave law—in their denunciations of the South—in their efforts to divide the moral, fraternal and political sentiments of the country, and in their opposition to the Supreme Court of the United States. When warned a thousand times over that the natural and unavoidable result of their sectional teachings would be the disruption of the government, they boldly and shamefully ridiculed the patriotism of those who gave the warning, and mocked their efforts to sustain our nationality and to preserve the Union. The reward of their labors is now before them—a divided Union, ruined commerce, starving innocence, stagnation, misery and wo; and since they refuse to compromise, the alternative of a permanent division of the Confederacy, or a stupendous conflict and brutal slaughter.

Patriots stand amazed at this stupendous crime, and while millions of our citizens—innocent women and tottering age, are praying that this most unnatural national murder may be averted, these Abolition agitators stand with their hands folded, refusing a remedy and glorying in the failure of all compromise!

Has the sun of christian humanity really gone down, and the night of a relentless barbarism come upon our country, that such intolerable wickedness should be countenanced? To glory in the failure of compromise now, is to glory in the destruction of our country.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

An Organized Band of Scoundrels.

The officers of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad received information a few weeks since, which they deemed reliable, that an attempt would be made by an organized band of scoundrels, to destroy portions of their road for the purpose of throwing off the cars, and thus afford them an opportunity to rob the mails. The Company at once employed detective Pinkerton, of Chicago, to discover the extent of the conspiracy and the names and whereabouts of the conspirators. This officer, aided by a large body of assistants, at once quietly went to work, and soon made the most astounding discoveries. One of the detectives having managed to obtain entrance to the organization by pretending to be a desperate fellow and very great scoundrel, soon introduced others who were operating at different points and on the cars, and in this way they soon obtained introductions to all the principals of the gang and full knowledge of the subordinate members. The association extends over the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Bellefontaine and Indiana and other important and leading railroad routes, in Ohio and Indiana. The detectives discovered that divisions of the gang existed at Loudonville, Lakeville, Massillon, Bucyrus, Mansfield, Upper Sandusky, Crestline, Galion, Columbus, Cleveland, &c., also that the parties suspected of the murder and robbery of Mr. Whitney, of Londonville, four years ago, and the murderous assault, shortly after, on a brakeman of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road, are connected with and prominent actors in the association. Thus affairs stood, when the officers of the road were notified by the Pittsburg postmaster of the receipt by him of a letter evidently intended for one of the gang, but by mistake enclosed in an envelope directed to Postmaster, Pittsburg. This letter is signed "Charley Grimes," and is full of information. Among other things it states that the railroad scheme had been considered, and a plan of operations adopted. The places fixed upon were between Lakeville and Loudonville for the mail train, and between Crestline and Upper Sandusky for the freight train. Thompson had been to New York and brought them batteries and disguises, and the plan was to sink powder under the track, ignite it by the batteries, destroy the nearest bridges and telegraph lines, and set fire to some of the towns in the vicinity, so as to create general confusion, and thus insure their escape. The publication of these facts should have been prevented—but it is to be hoped that the knowledge acquired by the detectives will enable them to apprehend some, if not all of these abandoned villains, and bring them to speedy justice.

☞ A Paris letter, published in the London *Times*, states that the French and English Governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States. The suggestion, it is said, came from England. France is to furnish three first class frigates, and the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The fleet is to sail with sealed orders., Spain is also preparing to send a formidable force to the Gulf, though not working in concert with France or England.

POPULATION OF THE U. STATES.—The official population of the United States is completed, and shows a total of 31,429,891—of which 3,951,801 are slaves.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1861.

During yesterday and last night an uneasy feeling was apparent in official circles, which soon extended itself all over the city. I am not able to state the cause. Suffice it that many of those who have been in high hope for the last ten days are considerably depressed this morning. One leading statesman said to me last evening, "I begin to fear that nothing can prevent hostilities between the Revolutionists and the regular Government of the United States." This must have reference to the renewed warlike preparations of Davis and his fellow conspirators, and their manifest determination to drive our troops from the American forts still in possession of the Government, and particularly those in Pensacola bay, and that quarter commanding the Gulf of Mexico.—Now, if war is to ensue, let it be commenced by the men who have broken up this Confederacy. Let the Administration maintain its present attitude until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, accepting the necessities of the case, and treating the armed conspirators in the Cotton States as so many misguided children, until the moment shall arrive when these madmen shall conceive it to be their duty to make war upon the only authority in this country recognized by the Constitution framed by our fathers, and by laws passed in pursuance thereof; and, in that event, let the strong arm of power be extended; let the sleeping energies of the Government be awakened, and the answer will come from North and South, East and West—thousands will rush to the support the flag of the Union thus assailed. More than one blow has been struck at that flag by the Disunionists. They have become bold and audacious in view of the tolerant and magnanimous spirit that has distinguished the Administration, and are evidently about to take a step which indicates that they believe that there is no disposition on the part of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet to enforce the laws, and to punish those who resist them. But in proportion as peace has been proffered over and over again by or public servants in high position, so will the response of our country men be strong, hearty, and enthusiastic when the honor of the flag and the integrity of the Union demand their aid. OCCASIONAL.

Houston's Protests Against Secession.

The Hero of San Jacinto concludes his address against Secession to the people of Texas, as follows:

Fellow-citizens, in the name of your rights and liberties, which I believe have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas, which has been betrayed by this Convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conscience and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before it, to pander to the malice of my enemies, when by the Constitution the privilege is accorded me, which belongs to the humblest officer, to take my oath of office before any competent authority, I refuse to take this oath.

I am ready to be ostracised sooner than submit to usurpation. Office has no charms to me, that it must be purchased at the sacrifice of my conscience, and the loss of my self respect.

I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority, but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive.

I expect the consequences of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacated. If those who ostracise me will be but as true to the interests of Texas as I have endeavored to be, my prayers will attend them.

Fellow-citizens, think not that I complain at the lot which Providence has now assigned me. It is perhaps but meet that my career should close thus. I have seen the patriots and statesman of my youth, one by one, gathered to their fathers, and the Government which they had reared rent in twain; and none like them are left to unite it once again. I stand the last, almost, of a race who learned from their lips the lessons of human freedom. I am stricken down now because I have fought for and struggled to maintain. The severest pang is, that the blow comes in the name of the State of Texas. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas. I have received the blows for her sake, and am willing to do so again.

I PROTEST, IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS, AGAINST ALL THE ACTS AND DOINGS OF THIS CONVENTION, AND DECLARE THEM NULL AND VOID. I solemnly protest against the acts of its members, who are bound by no oath themselves, in declaring my office vacant, because I refuse to appear before it and take the oath prescribed.

It has accomplished its mission, and its chief object has been fulfilled. If to drive me from office and defeat the will of the people is an honor, it may wear it. To prevent my having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature, which meets on Monday, March 18, I am required to appear at its bar to-day and take the test oath. Even Shylock granted the full three days ere he claimed his pound of flesh. The Convention prescribed that time as the limit, but its president has been less gracious than Shylock, and clamors for the bond ere two days are gone. If I am thus deprived of the poor privilege of puttting upon record my sentiments, through the refusual on the part of the Legislature to receive my message, I will lay the same before the people, and appeal to them, as I declared I would do in my inaugural.

SAM HOUSTON.

☞ A beggar woman sold her child in New York city the other day for $1. It could not have been very dear to her at that price.

AN OPENING FOR A PRINTER.—We call the attention of Printers to an advertisement in another column headed Notice to Printers.

Ultimatum of the South.

The permanent Constitution of the government of the Confederated States of America, is signed and promulgated. It is to be established when it shall be ratified by the Convention of five States, so far as the ratifying States are concerned. It is already before the Alabama Convention for ratification. The present Congress, held under the Provisional Constitutional Government shall be put in operation. The 4th article is of great interest, for in it lies the germ of a new Empire.—The sections of this article establish beyond controversy the relations which the Confederated States are to bear to each other, and to the general government, in regard to slavery, the right of transit and sojurn in any State, with "slaves and other property;" the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the protection of slavery in any of the Territory, including Territory to be acquired. All cavil on these subjects is precluded by this Constitution. Other States are to be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds, numerically, of the House, two-thirds of the States represented in the Senate. Thus, the new and permanent Constitution will be in operation and the Congress under it assembled in less than a year from this time,—probably by the next November. The border Slave States may then, one after another, apply for admission and be admitted on equal footing with the original States, and will no doubt be voted in. Some of the border free States may after a while likewise apply and not be rejected.

The new Confederation will be founded in fact upon the basis of the existing Constitution of the federal, but much improved in many particulars, and with the addition of the Crittenden or Breckinridge platform.

The seceded States are not coming back upon any less favorable terms than those of this Constitution; and the non-seceded States are content with these terms, and have already signified their determination not to remain in the present Union, without the very guarantees herein provided. It is a very clear case, therefore, that the border slave States cannot be retained in the Union long, unless the Northern States shall adopt all the guarantees which are provided for the slave holding states in the Montgomery Constitution.

The Lincoln Government has been urged not only by public speeches, like Douglas', but by private monitions from Union men of the South as well as the North, to declare without reserve a pacific policy, so as to prevent what we have so far happily escaped, a collision of force. There is really no disposition in either section towards a conflict of arms. As the Charleston Courier well says: "Civil war is not an American expedient."—*Cor. Jour. Com.*

Indignation in Kansas---The Relief Swindle.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 15, '61.

An indignant protest against the outrageous misrepresentations of Army and Pomeroy is swelling in loud and fierce murmers from every quarter of Kansas. The people are just beginning to discover the extent to which their condition has been belied, and to realize the injury which the infamous proceedings will certainly bring about. The effect of the late sensation despatches has been to create the general impression in the East, that, not only are a majority of our inhabitants on the verge of starvation, but also that Kansas is a desert of perpetual drouth, and subject to repeated famine similar to that of last season. Several leading journals of the East have advanced this idea; and it is feared the effect will be more disastrous than the drouth itself. Intelligent persons from the East say that Kansas will be retarded at least five years by the false reports which have been spread over the country concerning her distressed condition and indifferent resources.—Her people have now discovered the cheat practiced in their name, and hold Pomeroy and Army responsible.

So general has become the impression that this "relief" business is a *gigantic scheme to feather the nests of* those engaged in it, that popular sentiment will drive the coming State Legislature to appoint a Committee to investigate the whole subject. The thing will certainly be done, and the Committee will not only have power to send for person and papers, but also the time to make a complete ventilation. They can hardly report during this session, and may possibly be empowered to hold over until the next, or make their report to the Governor.

Pomeroy still refuses to give any exhibit of his financial operations, through pressed at all sides by friend and foe.

WHAT A CHANGE.—As an example of the change which has taken place among the Republican journals, we copy from the Philadelphia *North American*, a paper that was for exterminating things generally, before Lincoln's inauguration. Now it says:

"If coercion be attempted the South would be compacted in twenty-four hours after the first gun was fired.—And, even if there were abundant resources of men and money to carry out such a policy, it is not recomended by any inspiration of statesmanship, unless permanent seperation of the free and slave States be desired. Is it wise to try such an experiment, and thus precipitate civil war and its calamities? There are narrow and warped minds which regard every proposition to deal with facts as they exists according to any rule than that prescribed by a party platform, as surrendering principle, comprising dignity and submitting to rebellion. This has been the temper of partizansbip in all times. It cost England the American colonies, the Bourbons their throne in France, and has now expelled the last of that race, which learned nothing and got nothing, from the throne of Italy.—Let us profit by these lessons of experience."

☞ A new disease has made its appearance among the horses of Cleveland. It seems to be a decay of the main tendon under the fetlock, at the junction near the navicular joint, and also attacking the ground surface of the coffin joint. The bones becomes carious, and the tendon literally rots off, and lets the feet turn up in front, and the animal, in its terrible struggles, stand upon the fetlock joint.

Major Anderson Not to be Bribed.

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is responsible for the following:

I cannot refrain from telling you what came to my knowledge in a very direct way, respecting the former. It is a well known fact that Jefferson Davis and Gov. Pickens have been continually corresponding with him, and I happen to know from one of the aids of Gov. Pickens, that the last proposition made to him was, to resign his command in the United States Army, and accept the position of Brigadier General in the Southern army. My informant, who is a man with a very high sense of honor, and one who very much despises the late conduct of Gen. Twiggs, tells me that Major Anderson immediately and indignantly rejected the offer, and gave his correspondent to understand that he hoped that their former knowledge of his character as a soldier would have prevented any such proposition from being presented to him. The people here were very anxious, when they discovered that there was no "back down" to the Major, to stop his market supplies, and to commence starving him out; but they have been continued by the express desire of Jeff. Davis, who was always on terms of personal friendship with the Major—and so lately as this morning, his boat got a good supply of poultry, vegetables, and other of the good things of this life.

☞ The following is from the Wetherford (Texas) *News*: The party of Indians who passed through Jack Parker and Palo Pinto counties last week, making their way with desolation, and striking terror to the stoutest hearts, drew up in front of the residence of Mr. Eubanks, in Palo Pinto county, and were holding a parley, and no doubt forming a plan to attack the house. There was not a man on the premises at the time.—Mrs. Eubanks, her daughter, and several little children, were alone. The yard was enclosed with pickets, about six feet high. Miss Mary Eubanks, the daughter, with unequalled presence of mind for one so young, seized a shot-gun, put on her brother's hat, and placed a bench near the picketing, so as to peep over without exposing her body, and then deliberately fired at the party, which stratagem and heroic conduct doubtless saved her own life and the lives of her mother and little brothers and sisters, as the cowardly scamps immediately fled, no doubt believing the house was defended by a body of armed men.

☞ The Raleigh (N. C.) *Recorder*, and other Union papers South, think the evacuation of Sumter the worst sort of a "force bill" that could be enacted against the secessionists. "Just let them alone," says the *Recorder* "and leave them to work out the problem of a separate and independent government, and before Christmas some of them will be glad enough to return to the fold of the Union. Texas and Florida are not able to support themselves, much less contribute anything to the support and strength of the new Confederacy. Mississippi hasn't credit for a shilling in the markets of the world, and the voice of a majority of the voters of Louisiana was not heard when that State seceded. The taxes of the new Confederacy are most burthensome, and the people will ere long take the matter in hand, put down the leaders, and come back to the Union."

PLAIN TALK.—Charles D. Hineline, on retiring from the Harrisburg *State Sentinel* treated his readers with the following plain language:

"May the eyes of the people, ever vigilant, rest upon, and the anger of Heaven blast the mere hollow-hearted, office-seeking, scheming, mousing, policy-calculating politician—for such as these—unprincipled villians as they are—has this once glorious Union of ours been sundered as it is, and brought to the very verge of destruction. Vengeance is not mine—but may the engines of Heaven hunch forth their red-hot bolts upon *Traitors*, North and South, until by dread or shame, there shall not be one of them left to pollute the land."

☞ The Federal military and navy garrison at the New York station have, quietly, been put on a war footing and the troops stationed in them are subject to the regulations, while on duty, customary in a campaign. The effective ordinance of the Brooklyn navy yard has been disturbed, as have the other means of defense, in the proper places. Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, Bedloe's Island, and other places, have been made similarly secure. On three occasions—twice at the navy yard and once at Fort Columbus, *all the available forces* have been kept under arms all night. Recruiting for the army goes on rapidly.

☞ Intelligence has been received by the Post Master General that the new mail agents experience trouble in Virginia. The people along the route threaten tar and feathers to the unlucky agents if they attempt to do their duty, and one has already resigned, and the other is expected to throw up his commission. Sherrard Clemens has written that it "will not do" for special agent Hall to visit Virginia. These signs are ominous, clearly indicating a broken down Government and a reckless, lawless people.

☞ The war-cry of the Apache Indians woke the only family living at Gila Bend, New Mexico, one night lately. An old American, two sons, (the eldest now fifteen,) and a servant, were all the force to repel five hundred savages. The family aimed to die hard, but the first shot fired by the oldest boy killed the chief, and the rest instantly fled. The heroic lad preserved the trappings of the "brave" as spoils of war.

☞ The Peoria (Ill.) *Union* says:—"A most extraordinary birth of a child from a white mother, has occured in this city. The child was born with a head like a serpent, with a forked tongue and no feet, the legs, tapering to a point. The arms also taper to a point, having no hands. The child is alive but cannot nurse from its mother, who is praying for its death, and the father is almost distracted."

☞ It is the mountains that first reflect the morning's red wing; the mountains that glow with the sandals of departing day. On them the Law was given 'mid thunder and cloud: on them the sermon was uttered 'mid sunshine and peace; all day they are covered with grandeur, and 'visited all night by troops of stars. From their white distaffs flow the threads of great rivers; they lift old Winter upon their shoulders, and June lies asleep at their feet.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult., by Rev. R. W. Oliver, Mr. M. L. SHAFFNER, of Brady township, this county, to MISS CAROLINE B. PAINTER, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 21st ult., by S. Wright Esq., Gen. HENRY QUARRY of Calvin, to MISS KATE ANN DAVIS, all of Union tp.

DIED,

In Scottsville, Hunt. co., on the 15th inst., of diptheria, JUNIATA, second daughter of H. T. and H. J. Staines, aged 6 years, 9 months and 7 days. Also, on the 22d inst., of the same disease, IRENE, third daughter, aged 4 years, 8 months and 17 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 2.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.62@5.75
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5.50
Rye Flour	$3.62½
Corn Meal	$3.87½
Extra White Wheat	$1.25@1.28
Fair and Prime Red	$1.20@1.50
Rye	68c
Corn, prime Yellow	56
Oats	31
Clovereed, $\frac{3}{4}$ 64 lbs	$4.50@4.75
Timothy	$2.00@2.25

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1.10
Red Wheat	$1.00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Clovereed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Side	11
Tallow	11½

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—*[Estate of Francis A. McCoy, Dec'd.]*

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Francis A. McCoy, dec'd., late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH McCOY,
SAMUEL H. McCOY,
April 2, 1861.-6t.* Executors.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—

FRANK GERLACH & BROTHER

Inform the people generally that they have opened a shop and have commenced the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS

in all its various branches. They have both had many years experience in the business and they feel confident in being able to give general satisfaction to all who may give them work.

They will make or repair any kind of tools, wagon work horse shoeing, and all other kind of iron work.

Their work will be well done and cheaper than can be had in town.

Their shop is on the south-east corner of Montgomery and Mifflin streets.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.-3m.*

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening of the first week of the April Court, (9th inst.,) at which time the question of holding an Agricultural Exhibition during the present year will be discussed, together with the report of committees on different subjects appointed at the last regular meeting, as well as other business of importance to the Society. A full representation of the friends of Agricultural advancement, and all who may feel interested in the subject, is desirable and is earnestly requested. By order, and in behalf of the Society.

R. McDIVITT,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
April 3, 1861.-1t. Sec'ry.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

BENJ. JACOBS

IS ON HAND

WITH

NEW GOODS,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

1861. CLOTHING. 1861.

H. ROMAN,

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 2, 1861.]

HARDWARE.—

JAS. A. BROWN

IS NOW OPENING

A LARGE NEW STOCK

OF

HARDWARE,

Builders, Farmers, Mechanics, and the public generally are invited to call.

D. P. GWIN

IS NOW OPENING

A

SPLENDID STOCK OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmithing business under the name of BERGANS & GRIM, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of A. L. Grim, to whom those indebted will please make immediate payment and save costs.

LEWIS BERGANS,
A. L. GRIM.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.-4t.

☞ The Blacksmithing business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand of the above firm by JOSEPH and HENRY SHOEMAKER, to whom we recommend our former customers.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Walton, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Walton, late of Morris township dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

D. F. BROWN, Admin'r.
April 3, 1861.-6t.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Pennsylvania Boat ELANORA, built at Middletown in 1858—carrying 55 to ft. wet lumber, now in perfect condition, having been thoroughly overhauled, will be sold low or exchanged for Coal or Lumber. For further particulars apply to,

J. V. H. STEVENSON,
April 3, 1861.-3t. Reading Pa.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.-3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Colder, Deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Colder, late of Porter township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. COLDER,
THOS. N. COLDER,
March 27, 1861-6t.* Administrators.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—

Seven teachers are wanted to take charge of the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon, for the ensuing term of nine months, to commence about the 15th day of April next.

Applicants will be examined in the presence of the Directors by the Co. Superintendent, on Saturday the 6th proximo, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
March 27, 1861. Secretary.

DAVID BLAIR. R. MILTON SPEER.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BLAIR & SPEER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on main Street, one door west of Wilson & Petriken's. All professional business promptly attended to.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.-3m.

WANTED,

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.

The party wanting the Cook has already two servants. $1.50 or $2.00 per week will be given. Inquire at Lowis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen,

SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON, CO., PA.

The next Session of this institution will open the first Wednesday of May. In the Commercial Department young men are thoroughly prepared for the Counting Room.

TERMS:

Board, Tuition, and Room Rent.....$55 00

EXTRAS.

Music.
Lessons on the Piano, per Session.....16 00
Use of Instrument.....2 00
Lessons on the Guitar, per Session.....8 00
Use of Instrument.....2 00
Lessons in Vocal Music.....3 00

ORNAMENTAL WORK.

Lessons in Leather Work, per Session.....3 00
Lessons in Ornamental Needle Work, per Session.....3 00

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Lessons in Oil Painting, per Session.....16 00
Lessons in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.....8 00
Grecian and Italian Painting, each.....4 00
Antique and Oriental Painting, each.....4 00
Monochromatic Drawing.....4 00
Lessons in French, per Session.....5 00

BOOK KEEPING.

Single Entry.....8 00
Double Entry.....20 00

☞ Young Gentlemen in the Academic Department are only half the above prices for Book Keeping.

For further particulars, address

W. H. WOODS.
Shade Gap, March 27, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Miller, late of Barree township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM,
Barree township.
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon.
March 27, 1861.-6t Administrators.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

OFFICE FOR SALE.

A *first rate* Newspaper and Job Printing Office, located in one of the wealthiest mineral and agricultural counties in the State of Missouri, with railroad and other facilities, and on the highway of travel to California, Pike's Peak and all the Western Territories, in a pleasantly situated and thriving county seat, and extensively patronized, will be disposed of for the low sum of $1200—five hundred down, five hundred on the first of January next, and the balance in January following with interest. The material is all nearly new, and is well assorted. The office pays about $3,000 a year. The paper is Democratic—would pay equally well independent or neutral; is the official organ of the county, &c. No charge for good will. Title guaranteed.

☞ For further particulars address,

DR. J. S. McKEEN,
Editor *Press*, Georgetown, Pettis co., Mo.
March 20.-6t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—

Collectors of State and County Taxes who have not paid off their duplicates, or nearly so by the April Court, will have the amount then remaining unpaid, put into the hands of the Sheriff.

The necessity for money to carry on the current expenses of the county requires this notice.

JOHN FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. CUMMINS,
Comr's.
March 20. 1861.-3t.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.

Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ **Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.** ☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of Job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

PUBLIC SALES.

[Advertised in "THE GLOBE," or for which bills have been printed.]

Real Estate.

Homes for the Industrious, in Illinois, at private sale.

Personal Property.

On Thursday, the 4th of April, at the late residence of Samuel Miller, dec'd., in Barree township, Horses, Colts, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, wagons, Ploughs, Gears, Grain in the ground and by the bushel, Hay, Cured Meat, &c., &c.

PICK UP THAT PIN !—A pin is a very little thing, we confess; and so far as value is concerned is not of much account. And yet we freely acknowledge that we scarcely ever pass a pin but what we feel an inclination to bend the back and pick it up. And why so? Well for this simple reason, that in the practice of stooping to secure a lost pin or any other object however minute or unimportant, we are cultivating a habit of carefulness and economy which is destined to govern us in our every-day life, and which fits us not only to make our living in an honest and proper manner, but also secure something besides, and lay it by for the time of sickness or of old age. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that an honest man makes more through habits of frugality and economy, than he does by actual toil; and he who is careful to take care of *little* things, will find that he can easily manage those which are greater.

We read, not long ago, of a young man who was in search of employment, and for this purpose went with a letter of introduction to the President of a certain Bank and solicited a clerkship. For some reason or other the application was unsuccessful, and the young man turned away with a heavy heart, and again sought the street. Just as he stepped out on the pavement his eye caught sight of a pin which lay at his feet, and being in the habit of picking up pins, he instantly stooped down and picked this one up and stuck it in his coat. The President of the Bank who had just denied his application, and who was standing at the window of the Bank, and saw the young man pick up the pin, immediately called him back and thus addressed him:—"Young man, I have changed my mind in regard to your application, and have now determined to give you employment; and the reason for this change is this: I saw you, a moment ago, *stoop down and pick up a pin*, and I have concluded that one so careful in little things, will make a careful and trusty clerk for me, and you may go to work."

Thus the picking up of a pin was a happy turning point of this young man's life.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—There is a famous prescription in England, says the Springfield *Republican*, for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The receipt came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, father of Rev. Newman Hall, and Capt. Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months, and at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquors, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: "Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm; to be taken twice a day." This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. In cases where the appetite for liquors is not too strong, the medicine supplies the place of the accustomed drams entirely, but Mr. Hall continued the use of liquors at first with the medicine, diminishing the amount gradually until he was able to throw away his bottle and glass altogether, after which he continued to take the medicine a month or two, till he felt that he was wholly restored to self-control, and could rejoice in a sound mind and a sound body.

OIL.—We learn that James Entrekin, William S. Entrekin and Simon Cohn, are boring for oil in the neighborhood of Coffee Run, with strong indications of success. Hope they may strike veins of the pure stuff.

BROAD TOP COAL.—The tight times have not destroyed the coal business on Broad Top. We learn that the demand is steadily on the increase.—Over 30,000 tons have been taken east over the Pennsylvania Railroad, since the first of January.

DWARF PEARS.—The editor of the *American Agriculturist*, in his April number, says:—"Last spring we set out 64 trees from the nursery, on a plot 60 feet square, and though they were transplanted the latter part of May, when in bloom, every one is now alive, notwithstanding the drouth of the summer; moreover, the half a dozen trees which we allowed to fruit the first year, contrary to what we should advise as a rule, each bore from 7 to 20 splendid pears."

Messrs. Taylor & Cremer, of Huntingdon, have a large assortment of bearing Dwarf Pear Trees, which they are selling at reduced prices. Also at auction on Tuesday and Thursday of next week—Apple, Peach, and Dwarf Pear trees.

HOTEL CHANGES.—Col. Graffius Miller has moved into the "Jackson Hotel," and is furnishing it in a handsome style with new furniture.

Col. John S. Miller may now be found at the "Exchange Hotel"—he too will make great improvements for the accommodation and comfort of visitors.

Mr. John Dell, from McConnellstown, has opened out a Hotel in Portstown, the old stand for many years occupied as a private dwelling by Esquire Port. It will be an excellent stopping place for our Woodcock Valley people, who do not like to cross the railroad with their horses.

Mr. John Dean has taken the "Huntingdon House," lately occupied by P. McAteer.

MOVING DAY.—On Monday last, at an early hour, our town was in great commotion. If our memory had not been refreshed by a demand for money, it being the first of April and almost every man's pay day, we would have almost affirmed that our people had been threatened by the Southern fillibusters. Wagons loaded with every article of household furniture could be seen in every street, and men, women, boys and girls were loaded down with chairs, looking-glass, etc., etc.—Such a getting up and down stairs we never want to experience.

A LECTURE.—The Rev. James Colder, of Harrisburg, and late Missionary to the Chinese, will lecture on China, in the German Reformed Church, at McConnellstown, on next Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. Tickets of admission at a small price will be issued, and may be procured at the stores of the town; the proceeds of which will be used by the Sabbath School connected with the Church for the purpose of replenishing its Library. A full attendance is solicited.

OUR NEW POST MASTER.—Who's to be our new P. M. is no longer in doubt. Mr. Geo. A. Steel takes the prize. The other candidates must stand "out in the cold." Mr. Steel is a very clever man, and we hope he may have the busines of the office so conducted as to give general satisfaction. We would suggest one improvement,—close the doors while the mails are being opened.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—The election in the borough on Monday last, resulted in the success of the following gentlemen:

Chief Burgess, A. Willoughby.
Burgess for 3 years, Dr. E. Snare.
Town Council, F. B. Wallace, R. Milton Speer, J. H. O. Corbin.
High Constable, John Westbrook.

☞ John McClain, one of the first settlers in Tod township, died on Monday March 25th, aged over one hundred years. It is said of Mr. McClain that he had been the most powerful man in the whole country—that he could be heard in conversation a mile distant, and that he could make himself heard two miles off.

THE COLLECTIONS FOR KANSAS.—The citizens of the town who contributed $175 to the relief of the suffering in Kansas, are informed that Rev. J. G. Reaser, chairman of the relief committee at Leavenworth, has acknowledged the receipt of the funds.

DO YOU WANT A NEAT SUIT?—Mr. Robert King has just received a handsome assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear, which he will make up to order in the most fashionable style.—Call and examine his Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk and Satin Vestings.

A NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Brothers Gerloch 1st and 2d have commenced the black-smithing business. They are both industrious men, and we hope they may succeed in business.

GRAND CONCERT.—Prof. Coyle's class will give a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the Court House, on Tuesday evening next. The public may expect the worth of their money—tickets only 15 cents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We will be pleased to hear from X. Y. Z. frequently, and also from all other correspondents. We want a correspondent in every township in the county.

OUR MERCHANTS. — Our merchants have returned from the eastern cities with ample supplies of New Goods.

COURT.—April Term commences Monday next. We should like to receive calls from many of our friends.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM SHADE GAP.

SHADE GAP, March 30, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY AT SHADE GAP.

MR. EDITOR:—

The great event that has taken place during the past week in our town, has been the examination and public exhibition of the students of Milnwood Academy. These exhibitions in the spring and fall, are the two great gala days in Shade Gap, and never fail to attract hundreds of visitors to our town: The interest manifested at the late exhibition, was equal to that of any former occasion. Our town was thronged for days, not only with the parents and relatives of the pupils at this time in the Institution, but with strangers from every part of the surrounding country. All was bustle and excitement. Our streets were thronged with happy groups of old men and women, young men and maidens, hastening to and fro, and every countenance seemed to express the joyous emotions of the heart.

SCHOOL ROOM.

The school room in which the examinations took place, is large, being forty by sixty feet, capable of seating several hundred. This was elegantly decorated with wreaths of evergreens, hanging in graceful festoons, displaying much taste in the pupils and young ladies who assisted in these decorations. The stage covered with rich carpet, and the windows dressed with scarlet curtains, and the whole house filled with beauty and fashion, and brilliantly illuminated from the three elegant chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, presented at once a scene that was highly enchanting to the view.

EXAMINATION.

The examinations were conducted Tuesday and Wednesday by the different Professors. Eighteen different classes were examined, averaging seven and a half pupils to each class, making a sum total of one hundred and thirty separate or individual examinations. These embraced Latin and Greek, History, and Philosophy, Physiology, Geometry and Algebra.—The primary studies of Spelling and Reading, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetical Science, also received their full share of attention. These examinations were thorough and impartial; not on certain lessons assigned, but upon all the pupil had been through during the past session. Frequent opportunity was given and embraced, for any one of the audience to propose any question on the subject under examination. The blackboard held a conspicuous place in these examinations, on which many had problems worked out with accuracy.—The promptness with which difficult questions in Mental Arithmetic were solved, was quite astonishing to many. The whole examination, we think, reflected much credit on teachers and pupils.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

The public exhibition took place on Wednesday evening, when hundreds filled the house to its utmost capacity. The exercises consisted chiefly in declamation by the young gentlemen, and compositions read by the young ladies, interspersed with songs by the vocal class, and duetts on the piano.—Many acquitted themselves well, and we see no reason why some of them may not make a Henry Clay or Daniel Webster. The dialogues were rich in humor and wit, and well performed, and frequently brought down the whole house in roars of laughter and applause. The "*Limerick Boy*," will long be remembered for his rich Irish brogue and a just appreciation of the true Irish character.

PAINTINGS.

There was exhibited quite a rich variety of Grecian and Oriental paintings, and paintings in water colors; also, pencil and monochromatic drawings, all of which were the handiwork of the young ladies during the past session, showing much taste and skill in the cultivation of the fine arts.—Music is also taught on the piano, of which exhibitions were given by a number of the young ladies, at intervals, during the examination.

BRASS BAND.

The Brass Band from Newton Hamilton was present during these anniversary exercises, and added much to the interest of the occasion by their soul-stirring music. This is said to be one of the best bands in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania. The young men composing it are gentlemen, well-behaved, and their music elicited universal praise.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we would add that Milnwood Academy is situated in one of the most healthy and picturesque sections of our country, in the midst of a well-educated and intelligent people. Professor W. H. Woods, the Principal, has had many years of experience in teaching, and is thoroughly qualified for his position, and devotes himself with unwearied diligence to the best interests of his pupils. This Institution is in an admirable condition, well officered, well governed and well taught, and its entire management seems admirably adapted to accomplish the end for which it was founded by the now sainted McGinnis. Few Institutions in our land are better adapted to secure a good education and preserve the morals of the young. Parents, therefore, would do well to send their sons and daughters to Milnwood Academy at Shade Gap, where a thorough education may be acquired on the most reasonable terms. The next Session opens the first Wednesday in May.

X. Y. Z.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

CASSVILLE, March 28, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:

Again I would seat myself to give you the most important news in this locality. The election passed off quietly with some few cases of that baneful drug strychnine. Party reins were not very strictly drawn except in some two or three cases. As a matter of course there were any number of patriots ready and willing to serve their country. The following is a list of the victorious candidates: Chief Burgess, John Moyer; Assistant Burgess, G. W. B. Sipe; Judge, John Fronk; Inspectors, E. B. Hissong, D. H. Heaton; School Directors, D. Clarkson, Joshua Greenland; Town Council, Aaron W. Evans, Joseph P. Heaton, John S. Gehrett, Lemuel Green, Jacob Cresswell; Supervisor, Nicholas Miller, Sen.; Assessor, Jacob Cresswell; Assistant Assessors, John S. Gehrett, Wm. Snyder; High Constable, Austin Green; Borough Constable, Isaac Ashton.

The evacuation of Fort Sumpter was not very favorably received here by a part of the Republicans. They think it looks too much like backing out; but that has been one of their mottoes ever since they came into existence.

By the way, the young folks in this vicinity believe as much in matrimony as ever. Time and space will only permit me to record a few instances. On Thursday 21st inst., by Rev. Joseph Courell, Mr. John M. Stever and Miss Lizzie, daughter of Lewis R. Corbin, all of Cass township. On Tuesday evening 26th inst., by Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. Nicholas Miller, Jr. and Miss Rachel J., daughter of James Posten, all of Cass township. In regard to their future welfare, I wish them health, wealth and happiness, may their voyage down the river of life be happy and prosperous. More anon.

OCCASIONAL.

LETTER FROM "LEROY."

Mechanicsburg—An Old Acquaintance—Literary Institutions.

MECHANICSBURG, March, 1861.

Beautiful is the situation of Mechanicsburg! It lies in the very heart of Cumberland Valley—only nine miles from the Capital of the State.

As we were on our way to Chambersburg, we stopped off to spend the Sabbath with our old friend R. W. Black, a native of Huntingdon, who is now Pastor in the M. E. Church of this place. With him we visited the literary instiutions of the place. "Irving Female College," which, under the supervision of an able faculty, is enjoying the patronage of a wide extent of country, and doing good work for the cause of education.

We had the pleasure of taking tea with the young ladies, and can testify to indulgent Pa's and Ma's, who tremble lest their darlings should be starved, that the young ladies of "Irving Female College," do not live on *bread* and *molasses*.

During the evening, we visited the "Cumberland Valley Institute," now under the control of the Messrs. Egle. They seem to have a goodly number of students, and are building up a reputation that will, doubtless, soon, greatly increase the attendance.

Their course of instruction is thorough, and conducted according to the most approved method of teaching.

One peculiar feature of the abovementioned Institutions, is the moral and religious influence that surrounds the pupils. No parents, however solicitous, about the religious training of their children, need fear to send them to either of these places of learning; for the Professors and their assistants are men and women of God, devoted to their work, and have at heart the spiritual as well as the physical and mental improvement of those entrusted to their care.

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to me for subscription to "*The Union*," advertising or job work, will save costs by paying their bills *before the 20th inst.* Accounts unsettled at that time, will positively be left with a Justice for *immediate* collection.

R. MILTON SPEER.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.

THE EYE & EAR,

Still fully treated for all the diseases and deformities to which they are subject, by the successful Dr. JONES OF JONES' EYE & EAR INSTITUTE

137, *4th Avenue N. Y., who will practice at the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon April 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th*, 1861. DR. JONES *straightens cross eyes* without pain, restoring natural appearance and sight. He operates for Cataracts, and Specks, removes Tumors from the Eye or Ear, inserts artificial Eyes to move and appear natural. He can *suit all cases*, (and no operation whatever, nor pain is necessary to insert an artificial eye.) He inserts artificial Ear Drums where the natural Drum is destroyed, and cures discharges from the ear, noise in the head, and deafness. He operates for the *Hare-lip*, restoring natural appearance and speech, and performs all kinds of delicate and capital surgical operations with skill. His instruments are of a superior kind and of the latest improvements. But he never operates if remedies will restore. DR. JONES is a graduate of the *old and new school medical colleges and has had the benefit of the European Eye & Eye Institutions—His Diplomas hang in his office.* He has a medical case containing the best remedies of this country and Europe with which he successfully treats those old standing diseases which the profession generally pronounce incurable, as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, &c. Remember, Dr. JONES will be at the Exchange Hotel on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday next.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of

sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 8TH DAY OF APRIL, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county; bounded on the north by land of Thomas Crownover, on the east by land of John L. Walker and Stephen Hanklepin, and on the south and west by land of William Couch and Henry or Thomas Cornpropst, about 40 acres of which is cleared, and having thereon erected a two story plank house 18 x 20 feet, one log barn 20x40 feet, two frame sheds, one log stable and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Slack.

ALSO—Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land surveyed in the name of Richard Clark on the west, land of Evans & Hamilton and Henry Rhodes on the east, and land of Speer & Dougherty son the outh. Also, the undivided five-sixths of 220 acres of land adjoining the above on the north and the Fulton Co. line on the south, being the land conveyed by Speer & Dougherty to the S. V. R. R. T. Co. which is in Huntingdon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Rail Road Company.

ALSO—Defendants right, title, and interest in and to about 6 acres of ground, be the same more or less, situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame chopping mill, saw mill, and other out buildings, and bounded by lands of John R. Gemmell on the north, Abraham Shoop on the south and west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonathan Hoover.

ALSO—All the defendants right, title, and interest, in and to all that certain lot and parcel of land in the borough of Cassville, bounded on the north by lands of Joshua Greenland on the east by land of Caleb Greenland and the public street, having thereon erected a blacksmith shop and other improvements, the property known as the point lot property. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Speer and Samuel Miller.

ALSO—All that lot of ground situate in Broad Top City, Carbon township, (late Tod tp.) in said county, being No. 183 in the general plan of said town, with all that certain plank house one and a half stories high thereon erected, said lot fronting 30 feet on Broad street. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Rosannah Warfield.

ALSO—All that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Dewalt Foust and Daniel Shultz, lands of Jacob Summers on the north-west, lands in the name of John Lytle on the north-east, of Edward Duncan on the south-east, and others, containing 220 acres and allowance, it being the same tract of land which Samuel Shultz as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Shultz, in pursuance of said will and under an order of the Orphans' Court of said county by deed bearing date the 29th day of November 1841, granted and conveyed to the said James Entriken party hereto, with the appurtenances.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entriken.

ALSO—A tract of land, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, and State of Penn'a, bounded by lands of Jacob Barnes, David Long, Henry Hudson and others, containing 37 acres and 134 perches, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Sophia Bumgardner.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Hopewell township, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, adjoining lands of John Barnes, on the north-west, land of David Blair, Esq., on the north-east, Broad Top Railroad on the east, Simon Cohn on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame stable. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Louisa Foster.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Orbisonia borough, Huntingdon county, fronting on Cromwell street, extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story log house about 18x20 feet. one frame blacksmith shop, and one frame stable. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Hooper.

ALSO—One lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street 42 feet and extending back 150 feet, having thereon erected a frame house one story high, with a basement story 42x20 feet, with a back kitchen 10x10 feet. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Africa.

ALSO—All the defendants right, title, and interest in and to a lot of ground in the town of Coalmont in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, being lot No. 114 in plan of said town and fronting on Main street 60 feet, and runs back to a 15 foot alley 150 feet along Strong street, it being a corner lot and has thereon a one and a half story plank ware house, 18x24 feet. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thos. Johns.

ALSO—Two lots of ground situate in the addition of Broad Top City, being Nos. 13 and 14 fronting on Broad street, 40 feet, and 60 feet on Spruce street, and 80 feet on Hazlett street, having thereon erected a frame house 1½ stories high. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Ketner.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Isaac Shaffer one of said defendants of, in and to a tract of land situate in Shirley township Huntingdon county, containing 70 acres more or less, about 40 acres of which is cleared, bounded on the north, by lands of Samuel Lutz, on the south, by land known as Smith's Improvement, and on the West, by lands of James Clark's heirs, and on the East, by Anglewick creek, having thereon erected a two story frame house and other out buildings. Also, two lots of ground situate in the borough of Shirleysburg, each fronting on Main street 60 feet and extending back 150 feet to an alley and bounded on the south, by the School House lot, and on the north, by lot of Wm. McNite, having thereon erected a two story frame house weather-boarded 27 by 28, one frame stable 16 by 22, and other out buildings Also, one out lot containing one-fourth of an acre more or less, bounded on the east, by an alley of said borough, land of Wm. McNite on the West, land of ——— Miller on the south, a lane on the north. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John & Jacob Sharrer.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to 300 acres of land, more or less situate in Barree Township, Huntingdon county, adjoining Thomas Crownover and Wm. McMangal on the South-east, and *Edward Cox and Smith's heirs* on the west. *Edward Cox* and Josiah Cunningham on the north-east, having thereon erected one grist mill, one saw mill, a frame two story dwelling house 44 by 22 feet, with a kitchen attached.—One frame barn 60 feet square. One store room and two tenant houses and other out buildings. Also 400 acres of land more or less, situate in said Township, known as the Rebecca Furnace property, adjoining land of Samuel Milliken on the north-west, and John Herring on the north-east, Martin Oldaly and John Cluny's heirs on the east, and John Herring on the west. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Napoleon B. Couch.

ALSO—Sixty acres of land more or less, situate in Tell township, bounded on the east by land of James & William Conlter, on the north by Robert Love, and on the south and West by land of Paterson's heirs, about six acres of which is clear and having thereon erected a two story log house and a small barn. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew J. Wallace.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 20, 1861.

NOTICE.—

Pernihah Morgan vs. Cornelius Morgan. } Libel in Divorce. In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

To Cornelius Morgan, Deft. above named:—You are hereby requested to shew cause, if any you have, at a term of said Court to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th day of April next, why a divorce should not be made divorcing you from the bonds of matrimony entered into with your wife Pernihah Morgan.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 13, 1861.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY,

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLMEN.

J. W. HUGHES, } Principals.
S. C. McCLAIN, }

ALL BRANCHES, BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TAUGHT.

The last quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution, will begin April 1st, 1861.

The buildings are very suitable, the terms reasonable, and the instruction is thorough.

For further information address

J. W. HUGHES,
or S. C. McCLAIN,
Cassville, Hunt. co., Pa.

March 13, 1861.-3t.

NOTICE.—

The undersigned gave a note of land to Benjamin Orf, of John, near Petersburg, Huntingdon county, for the sum of One Hundred and Forty-five Dollars, payable some time near the first of July next, and as I received no value for said note, I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by due course of law.

JACOB SORRICK.

Woodberry tp., Blair co., March 13, 1861.-3t.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is

hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, (1861,) to wit:

1. George Ross, administrator of Harper Wilson, late of Tell township, dec'd. Final account.

2. Final administration account of Joseph Sassaman and Michael Flather, Executors of Peter Sassaman, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

3. Account of Andrew Shearer, guardian of J. Anderson Reed, a minor son of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd., said minor being now dead.

4. Guardian account of James Saxton, guardian of J. R. and Keturah Peightal, minor children of Christian Peightal, dec'd.

5. Account of Thomas Whittaker, guardian of Milton Laird, a minor son of William Laird, late of Porter township, dec'd.

6. Trust account of Joshua Greenland, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Joseph Gifford, dec'd.

7. Administration account of David Snare and John Flenner, administrators of Christian Coats, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd.

8. Account of David Clarkson, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enoch Chilcote, late of Tod township, dec'd.

9. Account of Joshua Greenland, administrator of Ethan Chilcott, late of West township, dec'd

10 Administration account of James E. Glasgow, acting administrator of the estate of Thomas Enyeart, Esq., late of Penn township, which said Thomas Enyeart was one of the executors of William Enyeart, then of Hopewell township, dec'd.

11. Administration account of Elijah Morrison and John S. Morrison, administrators of John Morrison, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

12. Administration account of J. Sewell Stewart, administrator of Christopher Lawless, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

13. David Barrick, Alexander Cunningham and Rebecca Myton, administrators of Samuel D. Myton, late of West township, dec'd.

14. Administration account of William Hileman, administrator of the estate of George Keller, late of Morris township, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 6, 1861.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 10th day of April next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Abraham V. Westbrook Huntingdon.
George Thoma*, do.
John Dell, do.
John Dean, do.
Henry Lidiver, do.
John S. Miller, do.
Graffius Miller, do.
Valentine Crouse, do.
Philip Crouse, Mapleton.
Samuel G. Simpson, Mill Creek.
John G. Stewart, do.
Jacob Longnecker, Petersburg.
Thomas Newell, do.
James Flemming, Saulsburg.
Mrs. Ann Eliza Rankin, Warm Springs.
George B. Little, McAlevy's Fort.
James Carmon, Manor Hill.
Henry Strouse, McConnellstown.
John Shirk, do.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Trentwein, West Township.
Robert Giffin, Orbisonia.
John McKelvy, do.
James Baker, do.
Mrs. Catherine E. Fraker, Shirleyburg.
Thomas McGarvey, do.
William E. Jones, do.
Shadrach Steffey, Jackson Township.
Michael McCabe, Carbon Township.
William Johnston, Markleburg.
Martin Mann, Barree.
James Dunn, do.
Joseph S. Reed, Coalmont.
John D. Boring, Cassville.
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet.
Abram Lewis, Mount Union.
Adam Holliday, Shade Gap.
John Jamison, do.
William P. Robinson, Alexandria.
George W. Johnston, Spruce Creek.
Jesse Leech, Scottsville, west township.
Joseph Morrison, Broad Top City.
Jonas Stettler, Birmingham.
Dennis McHugh, Coalmont.
Philip E. Weaver, Meadow Gap.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Huntingdon, March 13, 1861.-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Simpson, Deceased.]

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Simpson, late of McConnellstown, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

GEORGE W. STATES,
Administrator.

March, 13, 1861.-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of James Reed, Deceased.]

Letters of administration, on the estate of James Reed, late of West township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN H. REED,
Administrator.

March 13, 1861.-6t.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by

a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 25th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William Lewis his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or to be taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, whisk have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation in my bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, to then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appert in.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by

a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 10th day of January, 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 15th day) of April, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the cause of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.-3m.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Powelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as screened, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, horses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 104 Walnut Street,
Feb. 20, 1861.-tf. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE UNION SAVED!

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN & CO, have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other county merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all Kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Feb. 13, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of Andrew Allison, Dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Allison, late of Henderson tp. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Alexander Allison, at Cresson, Cambria co., Pa., or John Porter, near Huntingdon, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN PORTER,
ALEX. ALLISON,
Adm'rs.

Feb. 13, 1861.-6t.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—

All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

ENVELOPES!

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS IN THE GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN,

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the

COURT AFFAIRS---APR. TERM 1861,

TRIAL LIST—APRIL TERM 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

Isett, Wigton & Co	vs	Joshua Johns
A J Wigton & Bro for use	vs	Same
Jacob H Lex	vs	Cadwell & Hoover
J & J A Hagerty	vs	Thomas Weston
J A Hagerty	vs	Same
E J Dougherty, Indorsee	vs	Jacob Cresswell
Miller Wallace	vs	Wm McCauley
J Milliken & Co for use	vs	John McComb.

SECOND WEEK.

Morrison Cove T R Co	vs	W P & G W Hacker
John Savage	vs	Math Trumbo
Same	vs	Brode's heirs
James Gordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams
Moses Robinson for use	vs	Wm McClure
Wm Stone et al	vs	John T Shirley et al
Morris, Parker & Co	vs	Harrison & Mattern
Wm Crotsley	vs	Mich J Martin & Kurtz
J Crawford Wallace	vs	G & J H Shoenberger
Thomas Weston Jr	vs	Thomas Weston
Peter Vandevander	vs	McComb & Gayton
Kesignancher & Bauman	vs	Robt McCurl & wife
Jacob Cresswell	vs	C Broadstone
Same	vs	John E Ketterman et al
Samuel McMullin	vs	Benj Briggs et al
John P Dunn	vs	Samuel Backus.

GRAND JURORS.

Thomas Ashman, farmer, Shirley.
Hiram Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson.
William M. Bell, farmer, Shirley.
John C. Bucher, merchant, Alexandria.
Hugh Carey, farmer, Jackson.
David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon.
Thomas Dean, farmer, Penn.
William Dorris, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Isenberg, farmer, Shirley.
George Lyon, manager, Franklin.
Isaac Lininger, cabinetmaker, Huntingdon.
Samuel S. Lewis, farmer, West.
Jacob Mosser, farmer, Brady.
Nathan McDivit, farmer, Oneida.
Samuel McFeeters, farmer, Tell.
Samuel Morrison, farmer, Barree.
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
David Stanes, farmer, Springfield.
Mawin Schoffner, farmer, Brady.
John M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
John Smith, farmer, Barree.
Sidney Thompson, M. D., Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Edward Beightal, mason, Morris.
Alva Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Shadrick Chaney, farmer, Barree.
John Davidson, cabinetmaker, Barree.
William Dowland, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Douglas, merchant, Walker.
Jackson Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell.
Isaiah Foster, farmer, Juniata.
Robert Green, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas Huling, farmer, Shirley.
Joseph Harkness, farmer, Jackson.
Archibald Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsm'k.
David Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
James Heeter, carpenter, Tod.
James K. Isett, distiller, Penn.
John S. Isett, farmer, Franklin.
Wm. S. Johnston, farmer, Franklin.
George Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Calvin James, teacher, Dublin.
James Ketterman, farmer, Cromwell.
John Laporte, wagon maker, Franklin.
Wm. C. Lock, farmer, Springfield.
John Lotz, farmer, Shirley.
R. Allison Miller, dentist, Huntingdon.
John W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
James McClure, farmer, Porter.
James McCracken, farmer, Oneida.
James McCabe, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John B. Moreland, farmer, Clay.
George W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
James Moore, farmer, Oneidr.
Samuel Mosser, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Myton, drover, Barree.
David Neff, farmer, Porter.
Peter Piper, farmer, Porter.
John Pollock, farmer, Shirley.
Jesse Petereon, farmer, Dublin.
John Russell, farmer, Hopewell.
John A. Shade, physician, Dublin.
John S. Sharer, carpenter, Shirley.
Henry Sharrer, teacher, Tell.
John Smith, farmer, Union.
A. D. Scott, blacksmith, Jackson.
John Whitney, miner, Tod.
Wm. Wagoner, mason, Clay.
John Vandevander, J. P., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob E. Bare, farmer, Springfield.
John Bumgartner, farmer, Union.
James M. Clark, agent, Carbon.
Samuel Coon, constable, Penn.
William Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell.
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
John C. Hicks, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Hemphill, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John Hicks, forgeman, Porter.
Jacob Hight, farmer, Brady.
Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris.
R. F. Hazlet, farmer, Morris.
Davis Hight, laborer, Huntingdon.
John Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
George Long, farmer, Walker.
John Lee, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Lehman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Lutz, farmer, Editor, Shirley.
George Miller, farmer, Henderson.
Winchester McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Robert B. Myton, drover, Barree.
Benjamin Measham, trader, Walker.
Edward McHugh, manager, Carbon.
George Noss, farmer, Tell.
James Porter, farmer, Cass.
William Reiley, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Reed, carpenter, Carbon.
Daniel Reed, farmer, Oneida.
James Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Elisha Shoemaker, Jr., farmer, Oncida.
Peter Shaver, clerk, Shirley.
Thomas F. Stewart, farmer, West.
Elias B. Wilson, J. P. Cassville.
Edward Yocum, farmer, Walker.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl. Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine; also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Colic, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Barey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Shoe a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 334 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC,
AND
THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC,
FOR 1861.
FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,

No. 324 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made of anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,-1y.

R. NEWELL'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvas, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,

GALLERY OF ART,

724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more lifelike than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your pictures, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 28, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRAISITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount of Property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to APPOINT ES ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You How to KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *trying eye-sore look accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
GLASS, PAINTS, GROCERIES,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS. FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the BEST GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts, per yard. FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., a door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON,

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Chattle Delaines, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Brotze, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larolin Cloth, De Beige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached.) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C. &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Buildings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; How to Grow Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits: with Rules for Debating Societies, and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

GREAT ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they call the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the store on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

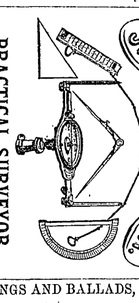
FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A. CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

PAPER! PAYER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

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July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.75)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.20.

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
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July 18, 1860.

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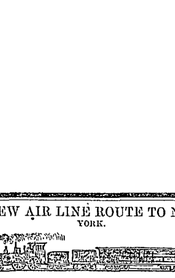
Alexandria, March 7, 1860.



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